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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Before the Honorable Jacqueline C. Corley, Magistrate Judge

WAYMO LLC,)

Plaintiff,

VS.) No. C 17-0939 WHA (JSC)

UBER TECHNOLOGIES, INC.;
OTTOMOTTO LLC; OTTO TRUCKING
LLC,

Defendants.

San Francisco, California Wednesday, September 27, 2017

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

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Wednesday, September 27, 2017 1 2:33 p.m. P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S 2 ---000---3 THE CLERK: Hello? 4 5 MS. BLUNSCHI: Hello. Melanie Blunschi and Whitney Weber of Latham on behalf of Stroz Friedberg. 6 THE CLERK: Okay. Calling Civil Action, C 17-0939, 7 Waymo versus Uber. 8 THE COURT: Plaintiff? 9 MR. PERLSON: Good afternoon, Your Honor. David 10 11 Perlson, Quinn Emmanuel, here with James Judah and Linda Brewer. 12 THE COURT: Mr. Judah, are you married? 13 MR. JUDAH: As an officer of the court, I have to be 14 15 candid, I am enjoying marital bliss. 16 THE COURT: Excellent. Excellent. He should get a 17 copy of that and give it to his wife. 18 MR. GONZALEZ: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Arturo 19 Gonzalez, Esther Kim Chang from Morrison & Foerster for Uber. 20 THE COURT: Good afternoon. 21 MR. BULAND: Cory Buland from Susman Godfrey for Uber, Your Honor. 22 THE COURT: Good afternoon and welcome. 23 MR. BULAND: Thank you. 24 MS. WALSH: Rachel Walsh from Goodman Procter on 25

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behalf of Otto Trucking.
 1
              THE COURT: Good afternoon.
 2
              MR. PATCHEN: Good afternoon, Your Honor.
                                                         Jonathan
 3
     Patchen, Taylor & Patchen, on behalf of Lior Ron.
 4
 5
              THE COURT:
                          Good afternoon.
              MR. BROWNSTEIN: Good afternoon, Your Honor. David
 6
     Brownstein on behalf of Colin Sebern.
 7
              THE COURT: Good afternoon.
 8
              MR. COOPER: John Cooper, Special Master.
 9
              THE COURT:
                          Hello, Mr. Cooper.
10
11
              MR. EHRLICH: Miles Ehrlich on behalf of
    Mr. Levandowski.
12
              THE COURT: Good afternoon.
13
              MR. EHRLICH: Good afternoon.
14
              THE COURT: All right. And I hear I have counsel for
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16
     Stroz on the phone, so good afternoon.
17
          I know you've all had a very long morning, so we'll try to
     cut through it and get through it quickly.
18
          I want to talk to the parties about the native files and
19
     the devices and getting that going. So let's start with that.
20
          As I understand it, you made a proposal, and I couldn't
21
     quite -- you can tell me, Mr. Ehrlich, but it looked like maybe
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23
     there was agreement as to the protocol.
              MR. JUDAH: Largely. With respect to the forensic
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25
    protocol, Ms. Brewer has been on the ground on that, but I
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think we're -- we either have an agreement or are very close. 1 THE COURT: All right. Maybe you, Mr. Ehrlich, can 2 tell me if there's any disagreement. 3 MR. EHRLICH: I think we're very close. 4 5 Ms. Brewer maybe wasn't able to answer whether some of the 6 small stipulations that we requested were agreeable, but I can -- I can direct the Court to the conditions that we were 7 requesting to add are on the second page of our short brief 8 9 that we filed yesterday. 10 MS. BREWER: I can perhaps clarify. 11 So there is a forensic protocol that's being discussed. That forensic protocol is simply with respect to an ability to 12 look at the forensic footprint of the native devices. So we 13 proposed to those who were involved and had an interest how 14 15 that would be done, and I think there's no disagreement with 16 respect to that. 17 THE COURT: Okay. MS. BREWER: However, our request is to have an image 18 19 of the native devices themselves, and I think that is what is in controversy. 20 Because you want to be able to search 21 THE COURT: those to see if there's anything missing --22 23 MS. BREWER: Correct.

THE COURT: -- from that that was not on Relativity?

MS. BREWER: Correct. It would be a forensic and a

24

content analysis of those devices.

THE COURT: Okay. I think you understood that but you can tell me.

MR. EHRLICH: Yes. I think there was some splitting between what we're calling forensic review and content review.

I do understand that at least as to the devices that have not been reviewed by anyone, we are agreeable, again with a few conditions, to the proposed protocol, which I can discuss.

Our concern -- and I think Mr. Patchen shares it -- is to the device that was harvested and imported into Relativity, and we went through the process of screening out privilege and privacy matters. We don't believe there needs to be any content review of that device at all, but we understand there may need to be some forensic review.

And so if we're limiting it to forensic review under the basic terms of the protocol --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. EHRLICH: -- that they asked for, we have no objection with the caveat -- the most important caveat -- is that we'd like to be provided with the reports, data, and information extracted from that forensic image and have the standard clawback rights to the extent there is an extraction of anything.

THE COURT: So with respect to the devices that have not been -- were not reviewed by Stroz but have been

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forensically imaged, I assume by now --
 1
              MR. PERLSON: I don't think they've all been imaged
 2
     yet.
 3
              THE COURT: Well, they were starting it the last time.
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 5
              MR. EHRLICH: Maybe Ms. Blunschi --
              THE COURT: Yeah, Ms. Blunschi?
 6
              MS. BLUNSCHI: I can address that.
 7
          And just a minor clarification, though, on the distinction
 8
    between the forensic analysis and the content analysis.
 9
10
     thing that we've, you know, been clear with the parties and
11
     interested parties about is there is a difference between
     Relativity and the native, particularly with respect to source
12
     code.
13
                          Right. And videos --
14
              THE COURT:
              MS. BLUNSCHI: Source code is not --
15
16
              THE COURT: -- or at least they can't be accessed.
17
              MS. BLUNSCHI:
                             Yes.
              THE COURT: Yeah.
                                 Okay.
18
              MR. PERLSON: It's a significant issue.
19
              THE COURT: Yeah. No, I understand that.
20
              MR. EHRLICH: And I want to clarify.
21
22
              MS. BLUNSCHI: Yeah.
23
              MR. EHRLICH: We have no objection to review of the --
     the device that's already been loaded into Relativity, if
24
25
     there's source code or video files or other files that cannot
```

be reviewed, we have no objection to review for that. 1 Okay. So let's start, though, with the 2 THE COURT: devices that were not reviewed by Stroz and which I thought 3 that you were going to start to image. Have those been imaged? 4 5 MS. BLUNSCHI: Yes. THE COURT: Okay. So those have been. 6 7 MS. BLUNSCHI: So those have been, yes. So those have been imaged, but there is a variety of different kinds of 8 So with respect to devices that were things like 9 simple desktop machines, those can be loaded up for review. 10 11 You know, merely imaging them, you know, essentially has them 12 ready to go. Some of the devices turned out to be rather complicated. 13 The pieces are rather complicated homemade servers, so storage 14 15 arrays that Levandowski had constructed, and so imaging the 16 individual hard drives of those doesn't necessarily allow them 17 to be booted up, particularly not in a forensic software. 18 the Stroz folks and the Discovia folks have been talking about 19 that to figure out --20 THE COURT: And Discovia is Waymo's folks; is that 21 right? 22 I'm sorry. Go ahead. 23 MS. BLUNSCHI: Uh-huh, yes.

-- to try to figure out what the best way -- assuming

access to those materials is granted, what the best way to

24

stage them for review would be.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. BLUNSCHI: So we have complied with imaging them. That is done. It's just it's a pretty complicated process to reconstruct these, you know, multiterabyte 20-drive servers that were not, you know, constructed when we picked them up.

So I'm -- just sort of as an example, it's very important for the drives to be in particular orders. If they are not, you know, in that order -- and, as I understand it, they weren't in storage -- there are a bunch of -- you know, many, many different configurations that can be loaded and they have to be loaded through forensic software to do that.

I know that the tech folks who have a better understanding shared a mutual sigh of "Gosh, that sounds like a big project"; but we are optimistic that if access is granted, Discovia and Stroz can cooperate to try to find the best way to make this happen.

THE COURT: All right. So it sounds like they're working on it in any event, but some of them are ready to go.

MS. BLUNSCHI: Yes.

THE COURT: So given that -- and now I'm just talking to Mr. Ehrlich -- I'm not going to limit them to one terminal at a time. If Mr. Levandowski has to have you hire other attorneys, then sobeit, but we're not doing that.

MR. PERLSON: Well, this isn't a matter of examining

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on a terminal, as I understand it. I mean, we need -- we get
 1
     the image and we have to apply things, and we need to get it.
 2
     We're not -- this isn't an issue of us going to -- like with
 3
 4
     the database, of us going somewhere and having, you know,
 5
     attorneys looking through it.
          And so it's not practical to have someone, you know,
 6
     hanging over our head while these folks are trying to work
 7
     through these incredibly complicated, you know, terabytes of
 8
     data.
 9
              THE COURT: Your protocol provides you giving them
10
11
     access, what your --
                         From the content piece --
12
              MR. JUDAH:
              THE COURT:
13
                         Yes.
              MR. JUDAH: -- but we also need the forensic metadata,
14
15
     yeah.
16
              THE COURT:
                         Yes, I understand. The concern is the
17
     content; right?
18
              MR. EHRLICH: Yes.
              THE COURT: Is that you're going to -- and then we
19
20
    have the clawback issue; right?
21
              MR. EHRLICH:
                           Yes.
                                Okay. All right.
22
              THE COURT: Yes.
              MR. EHRLICH: And we don't have --
23
              THE COURT: But the only way it can be done is as a
24
25
     clawback.
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MR. EHRLICH: And we're talking about the content
 1
 2
    here?
              THE COURT:
                          Yes.
 3
              MR. EHRLICH: Yes.
 4
 5
              THE COURT: With respect to these devices.
              MR. EHRLICH: I think just to clarify, we don't need
 6
 7
     to be sitting there when they're doing the forensics for the
                         We understand --
     metadata and such.
 8
                         No. We're talking about the content.
              THE COURT:
 9
              MR. EHRLICH: The content, that's -- we would like to
10
11
    be there as their protocol suggested.
              MR. PERLSON: Your Honor, this is not practical.
12
     If -- you know, we've waited for all this time. Trial starts
13
     days from now. How is it that we're going to be able to be
14
15
     limited in reviewing the content of terabytes of data with
16
    Mr. Ehrlich or one of his lawyers sitting over our shoulder?
17
              THE COURT: But you're not. That's what I said.
          There's going to be -- well, we'll talk about that.
18
19
     preliminary view is I don't think they've waived the privilege,
    particularly not with devices that Stroz never reviewed; right?
20
          If I -- let me give you an example. Now I'm switching to
21
     the privilege waiver. If I leave my cell phone at home and I
22
    need a contact and I'm bad, I don't back up my phone to the
23
     cloud, so I call my house and my son answers the phone. I say,
24
25
     "Can you get my contact?" And I give him my password.
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he has my phone and he has it all day with access to it.
 1
     you going to argue that I've waived the privilege as to my
 2
     attorney-client privilege documents on my phone?
 3
              MR. PERLSON: I don't think that has anything to do
 4
 5
     with the situation here at all.
 6
              THE COURT: Well, we're talking about devices that
 7
     they had that they never accessed. So actually it has less to
     do with the situation because in my example --
 8
                           I don't agree with that, Your Honor.
              MR. PERLSON:
 9
              THE COURT: -- he accessed it.
10
11
          Why not?
              MR. PERLSON: Because they gave them to them for them
12
     to look.
13
              THE COURT: I gave my phone to my son to look through
14
15
     it.
              MR. PERLSON: You didn't give your phone to your son
16
17
     so that you could get into a transaction because they wanted to
     look at your stuff in order -- before buying a company for
18
19
     $680 million. That's just a completely unrelated situation.
          That actually sounds like something that might be an
20
     inadvertent thing because you didn't expect him to go looking
21
22
     around here. But here, I mean, it's just not even remotely
23
     comparable to the situation that we're talking about.
                          What about, though, what they told him --
24
              THE COURT:
25
     they told Stroz not to review the privilege and they gave them
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the names of the attorneys and the like, which is just --1 2 MR. PERLSON: So? THE COURT: -- the Fishman [sic] case out of 3 New Jersey. 4 5 MR. EHRLICH: Fishoff. THE COURT: Fishoff? 6 MR. EHRLICH: Yeah. 7 THE COURT: Out of New Jersey. 8 MR. PERLSON: I thought that the cases that they were 9 citing had to do with a litigation or government investigation. 10 11 THE COURT: It was a government, but what's the diff? MR. PERLSON: Well, the diff is that it's a completely 12 different situation. You're being forced into doing something. 13 It's just like a litigation. 14 15 MR. EHRLICH: No, no. 16 THE COURT: No, no, no. There is no force. 17 wasn't any subpoena. It was a voluntary compliance, which, by 18 the way, the Ninth Circuit has made clear there is no common 19 interest privilege with respect to that, which the parties have 20 There is not. arqued. 21 So if it was a selective waiver, they couldn't do it. You cannot do selective waiver. I agree with you. It would be one 22 23 thing if they reviewed the documents. Then that's a selective waiver, but here what we have is the evidence before the Court 24 25 is that they were not reviewed. They were not reviewed, and

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particularly we know that on devices they never looked at.
 1
 2
     They handed them the phone. That's it.
                                              They were not
     reviewed.
 3
              MR. PERLSON: Well, they handed them a lot more than a
 4
 5
    phone.
                         Well, a computer hard drive --
 6
              THE COURT:
              MR. PERLSON: Well, they handed all the --
 7
              THE COURT: -- but they were not looked at.
 8
              MR. PERLSON: So, you know, it's fine to talk about
 9
     them differently. You know, frankly, Your Honor, to us, in a
10
11
     government investigation where there's a policy interest,
     perhaps like in litigation, to have these things out there and
12
     shared, that's the basis, as I understand it, of, you know,
13
     allowing the situation.
14
15
          If I enter a situation --
16
              THE COURT: That would be an argument, then, for
     actually allowing a common interest privilege to extend that
17
18
     far as well if all we were thinking about is, well, we want to
19
     encourage that disclosure, would it not?
20
          Let's put it this way --
              MR. PERLSON: But the point is that it's a third party
21
22
     that they've provided it to.
23
              THE COURT: Yes.
              MR. PERLSON: And they've undertook the risk that they
24
25
     were giving it freely and voluntarily to this third party.
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That's an entirely different situation than a government
 1
     investigation. This is a commercial transaction that these
 2
     people voluntarily gave their stuff over because they want --
 3
     because it was being asked by the other party and they said,
 4
 5
     "Okay. Here you go."
          And the fact that it was blocked from being transferred to
 6
     somebody else doesn't make a difference. They gave it to Stroz
 7
     and Stroz was able to access any of it.
 8
              THE COURT: Could but there was the letter from
 9
    March --
10
11
              MR. EHRLICH:
                           7th.
              THE COURT: -- 7th saying don't.
12
          See, this is the issue. None of the cases anyone cited,
13
     it seems to be it's a unique situation which happens a lot in
14
15
     this case --
16
              MR. PATCHEN: Correct, Your Honor.
17
              THE COURT: But what you're really arguing is, you
     argued, well, the attorney-client privilege is strictly
18
19
     construed.
                 There's no dispute as to the application of the
20
    privilege. We're talking about waiver, and what you're arguing
21
     is that waiver should be liberally applied. I don't know if
22
     that's the case.
                       I don't know what case says that; right?
23
              MR. PERLSON: The general proposition is that when you
     give your stuff to a third party, you waive it.
24
25
              THE COURT:
                          Yes, but every case you cited involved the
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third party reviewing the documents and not one of the cases
 1
     involved what we have here, which says "I'm giving you" -- see,
 2
     this is a digital world that we live in. It's a different
 3
     time -- "I'm giving you access to my e-mail" -- that's
 4
 5
     Fishoff -- "I'm giving you access to my e-mail because it's too
     hard and too difficult and too time-consuming and too expensive
 6
     to go through and actually pull the stuff out. So here,
 7
     Government, I'm giving it to you voluntarily because I don't
 8
     want you to prosecute me and you want to see it." It's
 9
10
     similar. The only difference is it's the government. That's
     all.
11
              MR. PERLSON: That's a pretty big difference,
12
13
     Your Honor, frankly.
          I mean, what's the policy interest in allowing
14
15
     Levandowski, Ron, and all these other individuals to hand over
16
     their things so that another commercial entity can review them
17
     to decide whether they've stolen enough stuff so that they
18
     don't want to buy them?
                               The question is if they handed over
19
              THE COURT:
                          No.
20
     their privilege materials, if they allowed them to review it,
21
     then you're right. Waiver. They can't do that. There's no
     selective waiver.
22
23
              MR. PERLSON: But they asked them -- they asked them
24
    not to do it, but --
25
                          Yeah. I mean, Your Honor, admittedly we
              MR. JUDAH:
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don't know exactly what was touched by Stroz at any point, but
 1
     the March 21st protocol expressly provides that Stroz is
 2
     allowed to include privilege communications in the final report
 3
     if they deem it relevant.
 4
 5
          So what happened in the March 7th letter, which I don't
     believe is even referenced in the Stroz report, I don't
 6
 7
     understand it to have any operative agreement with respect to
     what Stroz was doing with its clients, which were not
 8
     Mr. Levandowski --
 9
              THE COURT: What did they say at their deposition?
10
11
              MR. EHRLICH:
                            Stroz?
              MR. PATCHEN: It's scheduled for tomorrow.
12
13
              MR. JUDAH:
                         It's tomorrow.
                          Well, maybe it's just that it's premature
14
              THE COURT:
15
     because as the record looks now, but I did look at the protocol
16
     and it didn't seem to necessarily follow what was in that
     March 7th letter.
17
              MR. EHRLICH: So --
18
                            Your Honor, it very clearly did not.
19
              MR. PATCHEN:
                           -- there is some ambiguity; and as
20
              MR. EHRLICH:
     Mr. Gardner in his declaration explained, he took great pains
21
     to ask -- to ensure that privilege materials were segregated.
22
23
     And under page 1 of the protocol at Footnote 1 it says, "Stroz
     will use its own algorithms and the names you provided,"
24
     O'Melveny is referenced as the group including the individual
25
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diligence employees' counsel, "to segregate."

THE COURT: But it's in the -- it is in the protocol then.

MR. EHRLICH: It is in the protocol, and I think
Mr. Judah is pointing out there's some ambiguity about what
happens if despite best efforts, privilege material makes it
into the proposed disclosure folder. Then there is provision
for, you know, maybe the sides can take different views about
whether it's actually privilege.

But it is very clear that step one, and I can point you to the page if --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. EHRLICH: -- is to call out potentially privilege materials that then would be submitted to counsel for review and the preparation of what is termed a privilege list.

And I think it's also important that the very last communication on the point that Mr. Gardner got from Stroz was the April 1st e-mail, which is Exhibit H to his declaration, from Hanley Chew, one of my former colleagues at the U.S. Attorney's Office, saying, "We are preparing to segregate potentially privileged documents," and asking for some clarity on other attorneys they should add to the list.

That's April 1. By April 11, the Court has held there's clearly a common interest privilege. So there, I think, everything April 1 forward --

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I wouldn't say "clearly."
 1
              THE COURT:
                                                     It was a
     difficult division.
 2
              MR. EHRLICH: I'm sorry. It's definitively.
 3
          But there you, I think, would clearly then invoke the
 4
 5
     nonwaiver doctrine of the common interest privilege.
     disclosing -- even intentionally disclosing privilege to a
 6
 7
     common interest party is not a waiver.
          So it's -- the point is: What was done between late March
 8
     when Mr. Levandowski provided the devices and April 11th?
 9
     there not the possibility that somebody could look at something
10
11
    but an actual intentional voluntary disclosure of content?
     That is the key, and the Fishoff case is absolutely on all
12
     fours.
13
              THE COURT: Well, the key in this last question
14
15
     creates an ambiguity that they were being permitted to actually
16
     review -- different from the March 7th letter -- to actually
17
     review to determine if it was relevant or not.
18
              MR. PERLSON: Exactly.
                                      There is --
                          That, I think, would be a waiver.
19
              THE COURT:
                            There is ambiguity. I think that what
20
              MR. EHRLICH:
     we're talking about are steps taken by counsel; that, you know,
21
22
     there are times where there's ambiguity in agreements,
    understood.
23
          I think Ms. Baker on behalf of Mr. Ron had the same
24
25
     understanding, that this was a process first of culling out,
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segregating; and the fair inference before April 11th, if Stroz doesn't come back and say, "Here are some documents you need to review for privilege," the inference is there were no hits.

THE COURT: Well, I'm not going to draw an inference. You're going to take Mr. Friedberg's or somebody's deposition tomorrow and you can ask him and find out because there is an ambiguity.

My holding is based on my belief that they didn't review them. For example, in litigation all the time, all the time I tell parties "Just disclose it and do a clawback." That's what we have to do. And I don't agree with you. And that's what they did in Fishoff. If that's the case, then I'm not going to find a waiver; but if that's not what was done, then I'm likely to find a waiver.

MR. PERLSON: Can I just say that -- can I just read -- I, frankly, don't see there to be any ambiguity here. What it says in the agreement is (reading):

"Notwithstanding the foregoing but subject to the examination protocol, nothing in this letter prohibits

Stroz from reporting to its clients, if applicable, at the end of the Stroz examination any portion of the Aspen information which Stroz, in the opinion of Stroz," totally in their own discretion, "believes" -- I actually added the "totally in its own discretion," that was my embellishment, sorry -- "believes constitutes factual

information which may relate to or be relevant to a potential breach, any fiduciary duty, duty of loyalty, or other confidentiality, nonsolicitation, noncompetition, or other obligations based in contract, statute, or otherwise as defined by the clients."

And I think it's very important to remember the context of what this investigation is all about. You know, they're trying to investigate purportedly what was actually going on and whether these people were, you know, committing bad acts or, you know, whether they had Waymo confidential information and the like.

And so this provision is specifically in there so that they can use factual information if it's in these materials.

And what -- you know, frankly it seems that's precisely what they're trying seemingly, or perhaps, to protect is those very things and which is exactly the relevance here.

And then, additionally --

MR. PATCHEN: If I could add --

MR. PERLSON: Let me just finish my points. I have a couple more points.

Also, I think it's very important to recognize here too that it's not just a blanket privilege across the board. There is an Otto privilege.

THE COURT: No, we'll get to that. We'll get to that.

MR. PERLSON: Okay.

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Because I didn't see any opposition from
 1
              THE COURT:
 2
    Otto; is that right?
          Yeah, we'll get to that, what Mr. Ron asserted the
 3
    privilege on behalf of Otto, which I don't believe he can do.
 4
 5
              MR. JUDAH:
                          If I can just make one other point, which
     is there was a discussion of revising that March 21st protocol
 6
     that Uber wanted to do, and John Gardner rejected that.
 7
     happened after April 1st. I was just deposing Ottomotto's
 8
     30(b)(6) witness on the Stroz investigation this morning.
 9
          So March 21st is the operative agreement, and there's no
10
11
     evidence that any privilege pulls were ever done.
              THE COURT: I don't know what Stroz reviewed.
12
                                                             You're
13
     going to take their deposition tomorrow. Ask them.
              MR. EHRLICH: Can I call attention to one critical
14
15
     sentence?
16
              THE COURT: Yes.
              MR. EHRLICH: Page 1 at the very bottom of the
17
     protocol it says -- and this is attached as Exhibit F -- it
18
19
     says (reading):
20
               "At the end of its investigation, if Stroz Friedberg
21
          believes that nonprivileged relevant documents or
          communications should be shared with O'Melveny, " which is
22
          then Uber's counsel, "it will first place those documents
23
          in a proposed disclosure folder."
24
25
              MR. PERLSON: O'Melveny was not -- I don't think you
```

meant to say that, but I don't think O'Melveny was Uber's 1 counsel. It was Otto's counsel. 2 MR. EHRLICH: I didn't. I misspoke. 3 To O'Melveny and Morrison. So it included Uber's counsel 4 5 there. But the point is I do recognize there's possible ambiguity 6 in whether Stroz could ever look at a document that is later 7 claimed to be privilege. 8 But the clear effort, and certainly in the lead-up to this 9 protocol, the clear effort repeated instruction and apparent 10 11 acceptance by Stroz is they are going to segregate privilege documents and allow them to be reviewed. 12 13 THE COURT: I'm not going to guess. They're taking their deposition tomorrow. 14 15 MR. EHRLICH: But --16 THE COURT: We can find out what they say and what 17 they did. 18 MR. EHRLICH: But --THE COURT: No, because I do think it matters. 19 20 can clear up the ambiguity and they can say what they were told 21 and what they thought, and all that. MR. EHRLICH: Can I just say, the Fishoff case, it 22 23 doesn't turn on whether somebody, contrary to your expectation,

whether somebody happens to look at privilege documents.

issue is whether the privilege holder or their proxy, here the

24

counsel, takes an affirmative step to knowingly and intentionally reveal content.

THE COURT: Yes, but let me tell you what I think. I understand that, but here's why there's an ambiguity.

There was on March 7th a very clear direction. I don't see that direction repeated. And the March 7th letter said, "You are not to review that. You identify it. You segregate it. You don't review it." That is never repeated in any of the exhibits that I've seen to your exhibit. That's where -- so I don't know what happened in the interim. I don't know. That's what Mr. Friedberg can say.

Mr. Gardner doesn't say here, "I repeated." He wrote those letters saying, "I want to make sure you're complying with the protocol," but the protocol itself doesn't say, does it, "You are not to review documents that you identify as privileged"? It doesn't say that.

MR. EHRLICH: It doesn't say it as crisply as you just said it, but --

THE COURT: As crisply as Mr. Gardner said it on

March 7th. He knew how to say it, and Ms. Baker used the exact

same words so they were talking, I think.

MR. PATCHEN: No comment.

THE COURT: So it's not that he didn't know how to say it because he said it crystal clear, I agree with you, exactly like Fishoff, on March 7th. The protocol itself doesn't say

that. I don't know why and Mr. Friedberg can answer why.

MR. EHRLICH: And in fairness, I don't think Fishoff is quite so strong. Fishoff is just an attorney handing over e-mails saying, "We do not intend to preclude our ability to object on attorney-client privilege grounds.

THE COURT: No, no, no. I don't think so. There was an agreement with the government that they would return, if I understand, that they would return -- not review and return privilege documents.

MR. EHRLICH: I was not able to tell that from the case itself.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. EHRLICH: Maybe that's in the record below, but what I -- from the case as I read it, there is a -- both the government and this individual were saying that the company, the delivery of a hard drive and the entire contents of e-mail accounts, there was an e-mail from counsel saying -- stating (reading):

"By correspondence dated June 25, 2015, counsel for Petrello expressly stated that," quote, "'Petrello is not waiving any rights he has to preclude the DOJ from reviewing or utilizing any privilege communications, including communications subject to the attorney-client privilege.'"

And then it provided names. And so I don't -- it's framed

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as a clawback agreement, but I don't actually see any direct
 1
     instruction like you're suggesting that "You, U.S. Attorney's
 2
     Office, may not lay human eyes on a privileged communication."
 3
     It's saying "I'm not waiving it."
 4
 5
              THE COURT: Well, you have to lay eyes on it to
     identify its privilege.
 6
 7
              MR. EHRLICH: Right.
              THE COURT: And there's a difference between that and
 8
     saying "You're not" -- there's a difference between saying
 9
10
     "Don't lay eyes on it if it's privileged" and saying "You can
11
     review it to determine if it's relevant and then we'll put it
     on a privilege log."
12
13
              MR. EHRLICH: Right.
              THE COURT: I don't know how Stroz can place something
14
15
     on a privilege log without reviewing it. So that's your,
     quote, "ambiguity."
16
17
              MR. EHRLICH: But they're not doing the privilege log.
18
     They're doing --
19
                         What does the protocol say?
              THE COURT:
20
              MR. EHRLICH: The protocol says they will use the list
21
     of names. It's Footnote 1.
22
              THE COURT:
                          Uh-huh.
              MR. EHRLICH: After they -- it's after explaining that
23
     we're just going to be putting nonprivilege documents in a
24
25
     proposed disclosure folder. It says "We will use the list of
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names provided, our own algorithms..."
 1
              THE COURT: Oh, and then O'Melveny will create.
 2
              MR. EHRLICH: And O'Melveny, which was defined to
 3
     include our individual counsel, and O'Melveny will then come
 4
 5
    back with a privilege list.
              THE COURT: Ah.
 6
 7
              MR. EHRLICH: So Stroz is not doing that.
              THE COURT: I thought Stroz was. I misread it.
 8
              MR. EHRLICH: And Mr. Gardner and presumably Ms. Baker
 9
     are sitting there waiting, "I guess there's nothing privilege
10
11
     that we need to worry about. Phew."
12
          Then April 11th happens. So it doesn't matter what Stroz
13
     did if they weren't given permission ever to go to privilege
     communications.
14
              THE COURT:
                         Let's find out. What I'm saying is this
15
16
     today, I don't see enough here to find a waiver. Let's see
17
     what Stroz says. You haven't deposed him yet. I assume you
18
     haven't deposed Mr. Gardner yet.
              MR. JUDAH: Mr. Gardner is on Friday, I think, and
19
20
     we're also seeking the depositions of two additional Stroz who
21
     are --
22
                          I'm not in a position -- I only briefly --
              THE COURT:
23
     I can't discuss that, but I will rule on it imminently, but I
     can't -- the motion for the additional depos I can't hear right
24
25
    now.
```

All right. So --

MR. JUDAH: If I can just make one other point --

THE COURT: You may.

MR. JUDAH: -- which is, it seems, based on what Waymo has been able to gather so far, that a lot of what was supposed to be done was not necessarily done due to the speed and the rushed deadlines and the underlying data.

So I would say even if -- even to the extent there was supposed to be this foldering and then the privilege review from O'Melveny, just because Stroz didn't provide something to O'Melveny doesn't mean they weren't looking at things and, in fact, had the ability to do so the whole time.

THE COURT: Take the deposition and we'll find out what they say they did. Okay?

But to your argument, I guess I'm prepared to say -- to extend Fishoff to sort of just the general situation. I actually do think in the digital world that we should be mindful of the incredible cost and expense that digitizing everything has created and that there are ways of getting around that. Whether it be to facilitate a transaction, I think that's okay. There's nothing right on point. That's just my judgment, I guess, but there we are, especially in the absence of any case that waiver should be construed liberally.

We're not talking about the privilege. We all agree that these documents are privileged, at least generally. The

question is waiver. Waiver and how liberally, how easily do you find a waiver. That's really the question here, I guess.

Because there's no question -- and if you think about the purpose behind waiver is -- or the reasoning behind it is if they were willing to show it to this person, then they would have gotten that legal advice to begin with, notwithstanding the protection.

There's no way I would find that on this record. There's no way I would find that on the record. At the time whatever these communications are that we're talking about, I mean, Mr. Gardner and Ms. Baker clearly were trying to segregate out the privilege. So I couldn't find that. So the whole reason for waiver doesn't really apply here.

Anyway, anyway, but I'll -- I'm not going to find a waiver now. It's without prejudice to whatever you discover.

It's all collateral, though, in any event; right? It's all collateral. Getting the privilege stuff is collateral to proving your case; but, nonetheless, you have the right, if they did waive it, to get it.

MR. PATCHEN: And, Your Honor --

THE COURT: So -- oh, but let's address something else, though, with Mr. Ron, which is the vast majority of the documents on your privilege log you say is a privilege that belonged to Otto, and I assume by that that meant Ottomotto.

MR. PATCHEN: I think the Inc. before there was the

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So the defunct corporation Ottomotto, Inc.
 1
     LLC.
                                                       It was
     eventually converted into an LLC when it was part of the merger
 2
     agreement, but the defunct corporation at the time it was
 3
     handed over was Inc., and so Mr. Ron, as an executive of Inc.,
 4
 5
     has standing to make that privilege claim considering --
 6
              THE COURT:
                         Well, Ottomotto was incorporated when?
 7
              MR. PATCHEN: I believe in January --
              THE COURT: 2016.
 8
              MR. PATCHEN: Yes. Two days after Mr. Ron left.
 9
              THE COURT:
                          Okay.
                                 So but there are entries on the
10
11
    privilege log that are for, like, corporate advice that are in
     2015.
12
13
              MR. PATCHEN:
                            Yes.
                                  They would be sort of
     promoter-type. It hadn't been formed yet, but it was for the
14
15
     intent of forming the corporation. You go to a corporate --
16
     you know, you go to corporate counsel, "I want you to form this
17
     corporation." It doesn't exist yet, but it's -- obviously
     that's the point of why you're having those conversations.
18
              THE COURT: All right. I don't know about that, but I
19
20
     think the stuff, once it's incorporated, it then got merged or
21
     purchased by Uber, and even the case that you cited says that
22
     the privilege goes with the company. That privilege is now
    held by Uber.
23
24
              MR. PERLSON:
                            Right.
              THE COURT: Mr. Ron doesn't have any standing to
25
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assert it. 1 MR. PERLSON: That was our point, that there's no --2 yeah, that he has no standing to assert the privilege; and 3 Uber, while we have fought about many things, this is not a 4 5 privilege for this log being asserted by Uber. 6 THE COURT: So with respect to his assertions on 7 behalf of Otto, I don't know about the pre-incorporation. Ι don't know about that. I don't know that it matters. 8 MR. PATCHEN: I don't think --9 **THE COURT:** It matters; right? 10 11 MR. PATCHEN: It's actually a difficult question. didn't see the standing issue particularly briefed in this, and 12 I would be happy to submit supplemental authority, but I think 13 it's a tricky issue when you have corporate documents that are 14 15 in Mr. Ron's personal gmail. This is not his Otto account that 16 was transferred over. This is in his qmail. 17 THE COURT: I've already addressed that issue. MR. PATCHEN: I understand. 18 I think it's absolutely preposterous --19 THE COURT: 20 well, that was Otto Trucking. MR. PATCHEN: I'm not saying that it's not being 21 What I'm saying is that in terms of when things were 22 23 collected and otherwise, I think it's appropriate for him to assert that privilege. 24

THE COURT: It is not. He is not -- he has no

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standing whatsoever. Otto's privilege went with Otto to Uber.
 1
     Only Uber. That's not a tricky question. That's well
 2
     established that the privilege doesn't -- you even say -- is he
 3
     an officer of Ottomotto today?
 4
 5
              MR. PATCHEN: I don't believe -- I don't believe so,
     Your Honor.
 6
                               So he can't waive Ottomotto's
 7
              THE COURT:
                          No.
    privilege. He can't assert Ottomotto's privilege. Under that
 8
     reasoning, anybody who was at the company before it got
 9
10
     acquired by someone else could assert the privilege on behalf
11
     of that company because at the time the document was created,
     they were an officer at the time. That doesn't make any sense.
12
13
     It goes with the company and Uber would have the right.
          So I don't think it applies to any of those documents as
14
15
     opposed to his personal privilege is another matter.
16
    not saying that he waived. I'm saying he had no right to waive
17
     or not waive --
18
              MR. PATCHEN: Okay.
              THE COURT: -- with respect to Otto's privilege, but
19
20
    his personal I'm not holding that he waived for the same reason
21
     as Mr. Levandowski.
              MR. PATCHEN: Understood, Your Honor.
22
23
              THE COURT:
                          Okay. Now, there was another issue,
24
     though, that was raised with respect to privacy objections but
25
    hits coming up on those things.
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And I'm still, frankly, not
 1
              MR. PERLSON:
                           Yeah.
     entirely sure where we've settled on that in between. Now, we
 2
     were talking about the devices that had not been imaged, and
 3
     I'm still confused. I'm not certain whether we finished on
 4
 5
     that.
 6
              THE COURT:
                          I got it. So, anyway, so now we
    understand the privilege issue, but it all has to be a clawback
 7
    because you have to review them. You, then, under your
 8
    protocol are sharing what you're identifying -- right? -- as
 9
10
     relevant.
11
          At the end of the case you're returning everything to them
     so they don't get to keep it, anything you're not identifying,
12
     in other words. You don't get to keep the image of the devices
13
     forever.
14
15
              MR. PERLSON:
                            Okay.
16
              THE COURT: Yeah. Right. So you get it back.
17
          And they identify anything they say is relevant, and then
     you have the opportunity to say, "No, it's not relevant," or,
18
    B, "It's private or it's privileged."
19
20
              MR. EHRLICH: Right.
              THE COURT: Yeah.
21
              MR. EHRLICH: This is for we're talking about the
22
     devices never reviewed?
23
24
              THE COURT: Correct.
25
              MR. EHRLICH: Correct. So we would -- we would want
```

to get anything they extract or effectively print from these devices in sufficient time so we can raise those objections, and I think the issue that was causing concern was whether we could be there next to them as they're reviewing for content to ensure, as they suggested, that they're only looking at appropriate materials.

There had been an unfortunate incident early on in the review here, and we just want to avoid that, but we also think it's appropriate that they not use this as carte blanche to just look at privilege communications between Levandowski and Gardner and other attorneys.

THE COURT: Well, let me ask you in Fishoff, how was that taken care of? It wasn't; right?

MR. EHRLICH: I don't think it was. I mean, I think what happened is that you have a defendant who was charged by criminal complaint who wanted to cooperate and as part of that cooperation, handed over devices and the entire contents of e-mail accounts, which, frankly, e-mail accounts are easier to rifle through and get rid of privilege.

But it was handed over to the government. There's no selective waiver doctrine. The government turned it over to the SEC and it got produced to another defendant. And so then the argument became: Was that wholesale waiver?

But as far as I could tell from the opinion, maybe there's -- in the court record there's more clarity, there was

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no effort to actually physically prevent review of privilege.
 1
 2
     It was just a statement.
              THE COURT: No, no. I'm saying these are documents we
 3
     know Stroz did not review --
 4
 5
              MR. EHRLICH: Correct.
              THE COURT: -- anyway, but you still -- we know that.
 6
 7
              MR. EHRLICH: Except to the extent they're duplicates,
    but I don't know what's in there at all, yes.
 8
              THE COURT: Yeah. But I quess what I'm saying is, I
 9
     understand. Too bad. We just don't have time.
10
                                                      They'll
11
    provide it to you. You can claw it back, but sort of this
     metaphysical thing we don't want them to review, see, they
12
13
     can't use, they recognize that. It's not the government. So
     that -- you know, and it can't be turned over to the government
14
15
    because they won't ever possess --
16
              MR. EHRLICH: So could we have -- we have to have an
17
     accurate record of everything they pull.
              THE COURT: That's what I understand that they're
18
19
     agreeing to.
20
              MR. EHRLICH: And maybe this is something that we
21
     can --
22
              THE COURT: Mr. Judah, maybe you can say that.
23
              MR. PERLSON: Well, so there's two things.
     the -- for example, to the extent that we're looking at content
24
25
     and we find something that's relevant, you know, you've got to
```

put a Bates number on it or something or else we're not going to be able to use it. And so to the extent that that's what we're talking about, fine.

But, you know, when someone is looking at a forensic examination and looking at things and trying to figure out, if they can figure out, you know, what was sent where or what was deleted when or that sort of thing, that's not something that you can, like, put a Bates number on.

THE COURT: No. We're talking about the content review.

MR. EHRLICH: Of course, we're talking about the content review, and I understand eventually it would have to get a Bates number to be used.

But I'm not only here to -- I'm not only concerned with what gets used in this case, as the Court knows. We expect there's communications with investigating authorities.

Judge Alsup referred the matter for a criminal investigation.

I'm concerned with what is taken that we have an opportunity to know about it and claw it back because I know that the courts have ruled against us thus far, but there's no final decision on the Fifth Amendment.

THE COURT: No, no, no, I understand. I understand.

So maybe, Mr. Judah, you can explain on the record what the protocol is and what Waymo will do.

MR. JUDAH: So for the devices that have not been

reviewed by Stroz, Waymo receives the forensic images. Our Discovia personnel can work with Stroz as appropriate to determine whatever forensic analysis data we need. Discovia will conduct its own analysis too. And then our reviewers will review it; and then to the extent there is anything on it that we want to use the content of that's relevant content, then we produce it to the other side.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything that you keep.

MR. JUDAH: Right.

THE COURT: So, in other words, what Mr. Ehrlich is concerned about is that Waymo keeps in its possession anything or shares with anyone. So anything like that. So the representation is to the Court that anything that you would ever have in your possession, whether you use it in the case or not, you will share it with the other side.

MR. EHRLICH: Anything extracted from these devices.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. JUDAH: Yeah, anything extracted, and so --

MR. EHRLICH: Not just kept, which can mean a lot of things, but extracted now.

MR. JUDAH: And the only sort of caveat I want to make is that because I don't know exactly what the format is and we don't know -- it's difficult for me to say "'Extraction' means X, 'extraction' means it comes off of this onto a hard drive as a JPEG versus" -- we don't know what the content is so it's

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difficult to say; but we can make the representation that
 1
     anything extracted -- basically there's going to be a native
 2
     image and there will be an analysis of the native image.
 3
     then things will be extracted from what can we just return or
 4
 5
     destroy in the native image and take it off that and put it
     somewhere else, and that is the stuff that we will disclose.
 6
 7
              MR. EHRLICH: If it's done timely, I accept that.
              THE COURT: Okay. All right. I assume Mr. Patchen
 8
     does too.
 9
10
              MR. PATCHEN:
                            That's fantastic.
11
              MS. BLUNSCHI: And just to clarify on behalf of Stroz
     then, we will go ahead and provide the native images directly
12
     to Waymo and Discovia without having to stage a review room, or
13
     something like that.
14
15
              THE COURT: Correct. Correct.
                                              And that should be
16
     done ASAP.
17
              MR. EHRLICH: And I just want clarity on the
18
     representation that this extraction -- that we get anything
19
     that is extracted includes the forensic information, the
20
     metadata that you're pulling off of the machines.
21
              MR. JUDAH:
                          Yes.
                                Yes.
22
              MR. EHRLICH:
                            Okay. And --
23
              MR. PERLSON: To the extent it's something that you
     could even -- I mean --
24
25
              MR. JUDAH: Right.
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MR. PERLSON: -- I'm not sure that that's really 1 2 viable necessarily. Well, let's let Ms. Brewer speak. THE COURT: 3 MS. BREWER: I think, if I'm interpreting your comment 4 5 or question correctly, the artifacts that were in the forensic 6 protocol that we proposed and discussed in the call yesterday 7 is what you're asking --MR. EHRLICH: Correct. 8 MS. BREWER: -- for. 9 Okay. And the complication we had yesterday is that 10 11 Stroz's counsel interpreted that as something they would have to provide at the same time as the native image, which is a 12 burden to them. 13 But as I understand it, it was decided today is that the 14 15 native image would be provided to us, and your request is that 16 the artifacts from that native image be provided to you. 17 MR. EHRLICH: Yes. **THE COURT:** I hope you understand what she's talking 18 19 about because I don't. 20 MS. BREWER: I hope I understood it too. MR. PATCHEN: Your Honor, for example, things like the 21 22 registry file and the log files for when devices were plugged 23 in or not are not technically like native content files but those are also files that can be provided. 24

25

THE COURT:

I see.

Those are the artifacts. 1 MR. PATCHEN: 2 THE COURT: Okay. It is like a Table of Contents for the MS. BREWER: 3 device, and it's about two pages long or I would articulate it 4 5 better. And I am honest that I'm not the best to articulate what 6 all of those things on the several-page document is but we have 7 disclosed it, discussed it with Stroz's counsel, so that the 8 forensic consultants on both sides involved are in agreement 9 10 that they understand what those artifacts are. 11 And, as I understand it, you're interested in receiving 12 those, so... 13 MR. PATCHEN: Yes. MR. EHRLICH: 14 Yes. 15 MS. BLUNSCHI: And this is Melanie on behalf of Stroz. 16 I can confirm that Linda and I had a call with Stroz and 17 Discovia in which -- the sort of experienced forensic 18 examiners -- we both agreed that the list of information that 19 Waymo was requesting was very industry standard. 20 And as she alluded to, the only concern we had was whether 21 Stroz would be running these additional forensic analyses for Waymo or whether Discovia would go ahead and run them 22 23 themselves; and where, I think, we landed was that Discovia would do that work themselves.

MS. BREWER: I don't know that we did land there, but

24

25

if that is how we can move forward, I think that we don't

object to doing that.

My understanding is it's not instantaneous. It is -- and

MS. BLUNSCHI: It is not, yes.

MS. BREWER: Yeah.

that is what --

THE COURT: All right. So my understanding is Waymo is willing to share with you whatever they can. They're not willing to do it necessarily in a way that's going to slow them down.

MR. EHRLICH: Right. But the understanding is that all of the forensic listing of information is going to be provided to us at the same time as it's prepared by Discovia.

MR. PATCHEN: Well, in the sense that it won't be slow rolled. They have it for a day and then turn it over.

MR. EHRLICH: Can I give an example?

One of the artifacts on a four-page list is a listing of every single file on every computer. Perhaps that doesn't disclose any content. They've also asked for the entire Web search history on every possible browser.

So there may be things that are off limits potentially, hopefully not, and it is Mr. Levandowski's information that they're extracting and we just want to get the same report that Waymo is getting around the same time. It doesn't need to be instantaneous. Just so the clawback rights, if they need to be

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employed, are meaningful.
 1
              MR. PERLSON: Your Honor, we'll try to find a
 2
    practical way to do that; but, you know, yeah, it's -- it's a
 3
     very short amount of time, and we're only going to be able to
 4
 5
     spend a limited amount of time putting -- depending on the size
 6
     of the data, importing it to somewhere else, but we'll do the
    best we can.
 7
              THE COURT: Yeah.
                                 I mean, you offered to do it as
 8
    part of the protocol, so --
 9
10
                          Right. And the other -- I don't know
              MR. JUDAH:
11
     what -- I mean, it depends when Quinn Emmanuel gets it as
     opposed to Discovia. I don't -- so, you know, we will promptly
12
     provide it and we will not be slow rolling.
13
                          I mean, perhaps Discovia at the same time
14
              THE COURT:
15
     they provide it to you, they can provide it to Mr. Ehrlich.
16
              MR. EHRLICH: That would be my request.
17
              MR. JUDAH: The only reason I don't know about that is
18
     I don't know who's interfacing, and we may want to keep e-mail
19
     chain things, but it will be promptly.
20
                          Mr. Ehrlich should be on your speed dial.
              THE COURT:
                                (Laughter)
21
22
              THE COURT:
                          Okay.
23
              MR. EHRLICH: Thank you.
              THE COURT: All right. So that takes care of the
24
25
     device -- those hundred or so devices that have never been
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reviewed.

Now we have the native files that the Relativity database was made from, although we do know the source code files and the video files could not be reviewed in Relativity, so those are going to be reviewed and we don't have any concerns about content there.

MR. JUDAH: The issue with that is that I've seen in the oppositions that were filed to our motion nonobjection to reviewing that. But then my understanding is the only way to review that is to actually look at the native images. So I don't -- I don't -- it seems like we need access to the native images just to do that.

MR. EHRLICH: Sure. We don't have an objection to that. I think here we're talking about a very small number of devices, and there's -- we know what we're looking for, source code and video files. There is possible sensitivity to video files, of course, but that I could be there and sit next to you.

MR. PATCHEN: I think, Your Honor, just the concern we had is just we have no problem with the native devices being made available, that there's a look for the source code, look for video files, inspect those; right? They have the right to do so.

But the order limited to that because there's this whole second, "Well, we need to verify it is complete," which to us

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sounded like a backdoor to look at the things that have been
 1
     screened out. How else do they verify it's complete?
 2
              THE COURT: Well, I don't know. How are you going to
 3
     verify it's complete?
 4
 5
              MR. JUDAH:
                          That's a good question, and we'll have a
    better answer to that once we actually look at the native
 6
     device.
 7
              THE COURT:
                         Okay.
 8
              MR. JUDAH: I mean, I can tell you it might be as
 9
     simple as compare the number of files that are nonsource -- you
10
11
    know, nonsource code viewable to what's on Relativity and
     literally, hopefully, that's all we have to do, but it's
12
13
     difficult to say without that.
              THE COURT: Okay. All right. They need to get the
14
15
     access to the native files.
16
              MR. PATCHEN: And that's what we said, Your Honor.
                                                                  Ιf
17
     there's some mechanistic, you know, metadata way just to verify
     that, no problem. It's just we just want to make sure that
18
19
     there's that protection.
20
              THE COURT: But if there isn't --
              MR. PATCHEN: We'll deal with that.
21
22
              THE COURT: Well, then I think you deal with it the
23
     same way as you do the other devices.
              MR. PATCHEN: I understand.
24
25
              THE COURT: You'll get your clawback, but I guess we
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don't have time just as Mr. Levandowski did not have time to extract it before he handed it over to Stroz. We don't have time. We're doing the same thing now.

MR. PATCHEN: I appreciate that.

MR. PERLSON: Yeah. Your Honor, I think with these really we should follow the same procedure as we are with the unreviewed devices.

THE COURT: That's what I said. To the extent you need to. You have a lot to do, and I assume that you're not going to be rifling through information which is on Relativity just for the purpose of doing that because they don't have time.

MR. PERLSON: Well, right, but we need to look at the devices because we don't even know what's on the devices. We can't look at the source code on the devices. We need to see the images to actually see the source code. That's the only way.

THE COURT: I think that's what we're talking about.

MR. EHRLICH: We agree you can do that. I just am asking for these few devices that have been harvested and have been screened, that you give an opportunity for Mr. Levandowski's counsel to be there to monitor, and we're talking about just a couple. That's not going to slow you down.

MR. PERLSON: Well, I don't know which ones you're

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talking about.
 1
              MR. EHRLICH: The ones that Stroz actually reviewed
 2
     and harvested and put into the Relativity database.
 3
              MR. PERLSON:
                            I thought there was about 50 of them.
 4
 5
              MR. EHRLICH:
                            No.
              MR. JUDAH: Well, I don't know how many actually are
 6
    Mr. Levandowski's but there's over 30 total for the diligence
 7
     employees.
 8
              THE COURT: First you're going to be looking at the --
 9
     well, you're going to hopefully just be able to compare the
10
11
    metadata and figure out if it's the same as what you already
    had in Relativity; right?
12
13
              MR. JUDAH: Sure. I think first we'll be looking at
     the source code.
14
15
                                They're going to be looking at the
              THE COURT:
                         Okay.
16
     source code. You don't want to be standing there when they're
17
     looking at the source code.
18
              MR. EHRLICH: No need.
              THE COURT: Or I don't know about the videos.
19
20
              MR. EHRLICH: That might be necessary, but --
21
              MR. JUDAH: Well, the --
22
              MR. EHRLICH: -- this is --
23
              THE COURT: I don't know why the same thing can't
     apply to the videos as to the other thing if there's something
24
25
     that they think is relevant. It's not going to be his family
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because it's not relevant.
                            So --
         MR. EHRLICH: But, Your Honor, there was a lot of
tagging of family photos on day one in this Relativity process.
It was, we're told, in error but it was quite inconsistent with
this idea that they're not interested in looking at that.
Somebody was interested who was an attorney employed by Waymo.
         MR. PERLSON: If you want to hear the explanation of
what happened --
                     I don't. I'm sure it was an accident
         THE COURT:
because nobody has time. It doesn't make any sense.
         MR. EHRLICH: Right. But, again, we're retreating a
little bit from a protocol they proposed just a few days ago.
So it's not like we suddenly don't have time.
                     Right. Well, I mean --
         MR. JUDAH:
         MR. PERLSON: Suddenly don't have time.
         MR. JUDAH:
                     The difference is that we suddenly don't
have time because we still don't have access.
         THE COURT: Well, I think if you -- do you object --
you can do it at whatever time you want -- sorry,
Mr. Ehrlich -- to telling Mr. Ehrlich so if he wants to be
there in realtime with the videos. He doesn't care about the
source code.
                     It depends, I guess, how many videos there
         MR. JUDAH:
are, and I don't know the answer to that. I mean, if we're
talking about -- if there's 100 videos on Mr. Levandowski's
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devices, and I don't know how many there are, then that
 1
    probably wouldn't be a problem; but I don't -- I just don't
 2
     know -- I don't know -- we don't have any information, so it's
 3
     difficult to say.
 4
 5
              MR. PERLSON: How about I suggest this? So, first of
     all, I don't know about the videos, but the devices -- I mean,
 6
 7
     the photographs we've seen so far have been, like, literally
     screen shots of Waymo confidential information. So I don't
 8
    know if there's a corollary to that of a video. It could be
 9
     that, you know, he's going around taking images of a car.
10
11
              THE COURT: Okay. Nobody is saying you can't look at
     the videos.
12
13
              MR. PERLSON: Okay. So I quess what we should -- I
     mean, we could say is once we get the images and if there's,
14
15
     like, a time in which we're saying, "Okay, we're going to start
16
     looking at the videos, " you know, we can let Mr. Ehrlich know
17
     and we'll try to work it out.
18
              MR. EHRLICH: We'll work it out.
              THE COURT: Please.
19
20
              MR. PERLSON: How's that?
              MR. EHRLICH: We'll work it out.
21
              THE COURT: Please, yes. And I'm not saying you have
22
23
     to do it at his convenience.
              MR. PERLSON: I wasn't offering to.
24
25
              THE COURT:
                          I'm saying but he has the opportunity at
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whatever time it may be, he or his colleagues or the new
 1
     colleagues he may need to acquire to do that.
 2
          Okay.
 3
              MR. EHRLICH: Understood. We'll try to work it out.
 4
 5
              THE COURT:
                          So have we taken care of that, then, and
 6
     the Relativity review is going forward?
              MR. JUDAH:
 7
                          Yes.
                          Now, have all the depositions been
              THE COURT:
 8
     scheduled?
 9
10
              MR. JUDAH:
                          No.
              THE COURT:
11
                          Well, other than the additional ones that
12
     you've asked for.
13
              MR. JUDAH:
                          No, because -- I mean -- you mean that
     we've asked for in motion practice?
14
15
              THE COURT:
                          Yes.
16
              MR. PERLSON: Other than the ones that were -- I think
17
     everything other than the ones that we have disputes over and
18
     the couple additional Stroz depositions that we've asked for
19
     that we still need to go through the meet-and-confer process,
20
     we do have dates for and they're scheduled presently.
21
                             The answer to your question is yes.
              MR. GONZALEZ:
22
                         Oh, I didn't even see you, Mr. Gonzalez.
              THE COURT:
23
     Were you here?
              MR. GONZALEZ: I've just been hiding the whole time.
24
25
     Yeah, Your Honor, I was waiting for that one question, and then
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I'll leave.
 1
                  No.
          The answer is yes. There are 23 depositions scheduled
 2
    beginning today.
 3
 4
              THE COURT: Okay. All right. Good.
 5
          Oh, the last thing was -- we didn't figure out is when
 6
     they ran your search terms in the Relativity database and at
 7
     least from Mr. Ron there were 84 hits, or something like that.
    Did I see something like that? Right?
 8
              MR. JUDAH:
                          There were -- there were --
 9
              THE COURT:
                         No. A thousand hits.
10
11
              MR. JUDAH:
                         There was over a thousand total. Not just
     for Mr. Ron, but for all the --
12
13
              THE COURT: Right. This is what I think you should
     do.
14
15
              MR. PATCHEN: Your Honor --
16
              THE COURT: You've worked it out?
17
              MR. PATCHEN: There's already a protocol that's worked
18
     out, I believe, with respect to that. Those have been -- those
19
    hits have been reviewed. Those that there's no objection to
20
     rolls right through to production. If there is an objection to
21
     it, it's promoted to Mr. Cooper. Mr. Cooper has looked at them
22
     or is in the process of looking at them for that. So there is
23
     a protocol that's going forward. I don't think there's any
     disputes over that.
24
25
              THE COURT:
                          Great.
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MR. JUDAH: I mean, I guess based on what we're seeing 1 2 with respect to the ones that were withheld on the report of privacy grounds, we do object to this slowing us down because 3 we have to wait -- I think there's still disputed ones that 4 5 have not been reviewed -- days, and this is only ones that are 6 actually hitting on the search terms. 7 If it's a picture or something that isn't -- or if it doesn't hit on a search term, it happens to use a codeword but 8 it still happens to have the information, we have absolutely no 9 way to see what it is. 10 11 THE COURT: Well, how much -- I mean, how much privacy stuff has been withheld, for example, from Mr. Ron? 12 13 MR. PATCHEN: I believe there was 17,000 that was all done by search terms. So it wouldn't have even caught any 14 15 photos. The photos are not part of what was excluded on those 16 grounds --17 THE COURT: Okay. MR. PATCHEN: -- given the speed with which we were 18 working. 19 20 Yes, Mr. Cooper? THE COURT: I have to say there were some items 21 MR. COOPER: elevated to me and I have looked at them, and I entered some 22 23 rulings last night; but then in light of what was said in court

this morning before Judge Alsup and what I'm hearing you say, I

have redesignated those to discussion among the counsel, and

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25

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there are about, I think, eight or ten of them is all.
 1
 2
              THE COURT:
                          Okay.
              MR. COOPER: And I'm happy to talk about that in a
 3
     meet-and-confer.
 4
 5
              THE COURT:
                          Okay.
          All right. So your photo problem, not a problem.
 6
              MR. JUDAH: Well, that's for Mr. Ron. I don't --
 7
     standing here right now, I don't know that the search terms
 8
     were used by every diligence employee for Stroz.
 9
10
              THE COURT: Well, we have Mr. Ehrlich here.
11
              MR. EHRLICH: I want to -- I'm not absolutely certain
     and I'm happy to follow-up; but we -- on a privacy screen we
12
13
     disclosed to you the search terms we used -- it was
     girlfriends, family -- and I don't believe that any photos were
14
15
     captured using those search terms. They are still -- they're
16
     in the Relativity database unscreened is my understanding, but
17
     I can confirm that.
18
              MR. JUDAH: So with respect to Mr. Levandowski, there
19
     is an issue with respect to Max Levandowski is identified as a
20
    privacy screen even though he --
21
              THE COURT:
                          I was wondering. Related?
22
              MR. JUDAH:
                                  They're brothers.
                         Right.
23
              THE COURT:
                         Brothers? Oh.
              MR. JUDAH: And I don't know what I'm allowed to say
24
25
     in open --
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THE COURT:
                         He worked -- where did he work?
 1
              MR. JUDAH: He worked at Ottomotto.
 2
              THE COURT: Yeah.
                                 All right.
 3
              MR. JUDAH: And so he worked -- he works at Uber.
 4
 5
              THE COURT: He can't use that as a privacy screen --
 6
     sorry -- when you work with your brother and then you get
     involved with this.
 7
              MR. JUDAH: There's other relevance too that I don't
 8
 9
     think I'm allowed to go into.
10
                          Sorry. Unscreen it.
              THE COURT:
              MR. EHRLICH: Unscreen all communications with
11
    Mr. Levandowski between the brothers?
12
              THE COURT: With Max. Look --
13
              MR. EHRLICH: We've run all the search terms and we've
14
15
    produced immediately --
16
              THE COURT: But he was a name that you ran?
17
              MR. EHRLICH: There were family members that were
     screened for the privacy screen; and then like normal, they
18
19
     produced a long list of search terms, they were immediately
20
     run, and we turned around those in a couple of hours.
21
              THE COURT: So you produced everything that hit?
22
    hit involving Max Levandowski has been withheld?
23
              MR. EHRLICH: I can't represent to the Court on that
24
    point.
              THE COURT: Any hit, any hit involving Max Levandowski
25
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should be produced. 1 MR. EHRLICH: Gets immediately produced. 2 MR. JUDAH: Well, Your Honor, we did some basic search 3 We could do another, you know, 100 easily. We only 4 5 submitted about 20. What I would suggest --6 7 THE COURT: That was your choice. MR. EHRLICH: I welcome that. 8 9

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MR. JUDAH: Well, just to see what was going on.

But, look, what I would suggest with Max Levandowski, who is an Ottomotto employee -- he joined, I think, in February. He was one of the early employees. He has other relevance to the case. He's an Uber employee now. The other privacy screens they ran, if there's other family members on those e-mails, that's fine.

They can just do what we had initially talked about for privacy, which is they can look and if they are specific ones that they think should be screened, they can elevate those to Mr. Cooper and then they can be pulled.

MR. EHRLICH: That's an enormous -- because we're starting with the premise that we didn't get -- I asked for weeks for search terms so we could be doing this while we were waiting for the Fed. Circuit. Instead, we had to go through this screening process.

So I'm happy to focus on Mr. -- on Max Levandowski if this

is a concern. I don't know the volume, but -- and I think any additional search terms you want to provide would be helpful, and we'll get right on it and turn it around and elevate it to Mr. Cooper to the extent there's any issues.

THE COURT: Okay. I understand why he would be a special case, so give them more terms.

MR. JUDAH: The issue is, I mean, we didn't include, for example, because we were just trying to see what was going on the privacy screens, you know, Google. Google can hit on a lot of things like gmail and whatnot. We were trying to kind of keep it pretty narrow; but if we have to go and just try to see anything that might hit on something, I mean, it's just -- then we're going to get a lot of false hits from everybody, and I just don't think that's the most efficient way.

Because, basically, if we throw in a term like "lens" and just start going down into very specific components of the cars or the devices, you're going to increase the number of false hits that aren't relevant.

THE COURT: So what's your proposal?

MR. EHRLICH: You get false hits. As long as they don't raise privacy concerns, that's my point.

MR. JUDAH: Okay. But I -- I mean, my proposal is

Max Levandowski is not a privacy screen. That's my proposal.

THE COURT: So that you get all his documents, which are then false hits.

MR. JUDAH: No, no. Just that they're made available on the Relativity database and our people can do our normal searches to see what we want to find.

THE COURT: I see. I see what you're saying.

MR. JUDAH: Because they're invisible to us now, the Max Levandowski documents. We can't see them on Relativity. It's the same protocol that happens with everything else.

THE COURT: I mean, it seems to me -- I don't know. I don't know Mr. Max, but it seems to me there are only going to be a few things that are truly private. For example, one example in the papers was escrow documents. Those aren't truly private; right? That's not -- what did you talk about? -- extreme privacy. That is not extreme privacy. There is no harm in them reviewing. It's a false hit. It's irrelevant but it's not extreme privacy.

MR. EHRLICH: Right.

MR. PATCHEN: What it was was an escrow document that was exchanged with his wife. So it was an attachment on a spousal privilege that had the name as the counterparty on the escrow as a Mr. Otto hit on the search term "Otto." We promoted the attachment. We didn't say we objected to the attachment. It was promoted, but there's a reason why it was in the screen and it wasn't because of an "Otto" search.

MR. EHRLICH: And the system is really working. The diligence counsel, we're turning it around immediately and then

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if there are any issues, Special Master Cooper rules.
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 2
              THE COURT:
                         Okay. What I want you to do is for Max
    provide all the terms you want. Essentially do the same search
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 4
     you would do in Relativity.
 5
              MR. JUDAH: Well, we are doing a linear review in
 6
     Relativity; but if that's what you want us to do, we can do
     that.
 7
              THE COURT: Just do that. You know what? Discovery
 8
     is not perfect; right? It's not perfect.
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              MR. JUDAH: We hired over 85 conduct attorneys to do
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11
     it.
              THE COURT: It's still not going to be perfect.
12
     just not perfect. In any case when you have three years, five
13
     years, it's not perfect. And, in fact, when you get to trial,
14
15
     as you know, the amount of documents that will actually be used
16
     compared to what's produced in this case will be infinitesimal;
17
     right?
           Infinitesimal.
18
          So -- but go ahead. Provide them all the terms you want,
19
     all the terms you want.
20
                         Okay. But we --
              MR. JUDAH:
              THE COURT: If you get hits, unless it's truly
21
22
    private, just give it to them.
23
              MR. EHRLICH: Absolutely.
              THE COURT: Yeah.
24
25
              MR. PATCHEN: That's what we've been doing,
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Your Honor.
 1
              THE COURT: Unless it's extremely private.
 2
              MR. EHRLICH:
                           Yes.
 3
              MR. JUDAH: And also you're saying we should provide
 4
 5
     more search terms for all the privacy screens?
 6
              THE COURT:
                         Well, Max was the one that you brought up.
                         Well, that's why I think he shouldn't
 7
              MR. JUDAH:
     apply at all but, okay. Well, I understand.
 8
              THE COURT: Work something out. They're willing to
 9
     work with you on that.
10
11
              MR. EHRLICH: When I'm not sitting next to you at
     3:00 a.m.
12
13
              THE COURT:
                         Okay. So is there anything else that we
     should discuss?
14
              MR. JUDAH: I would love to discuss the motion to
15
16
     compel the depositions.
              THE COURT: You know, I just -- I haven't read it, so
17
18
    not helpful.
          What I will do is I'm going to go through and read through
19
     it and I'm going to figure out if you've shown good cause;
20
21
     right? Discovery is closed. You have to show that what was
22
    produced after is good cause to take those depositions.
              MR. JUDAH: One -- and I think we've made that
23
     showing, but I will note that even the hearing this morning has
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25
     shown additional relevance. Apparently there's going to be a
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meeting.

dispute about whether -- what exactly was said at that board meeting. It sounds like Mr. Kalanick, who wasn't allowed to testify in his first deposition --But he is being deposed again. THE COURT: MR. JUDAH: He is being deposed again, but he's apparently going to say, "No, I didn't say that the diligence came back clean." But then Mr. Gurley, who will also be deposed again, said the opposite thing at his deposition. Ms. Yu attended that board meeting. And I'll note Mr. Kalanick didn't even remember making that presentation in the first place, so I'm going to be very surprised to see what he suddenly remembers about it now. But I think the fact that she was a witness who attended that board meeting is just something that we didn't have -- I didn't realize it was going to be a disputed issue until this morning, so that was not in our papers, but we think you should be aware. THE COURT: Okay. That's fair enough. Would anyone like to respond to that? MR. GONZALEZ: Just briefly, Your Honor. There are 15 depositions that they're going to take on Stroz. 15. THE COURT: Right. Right. But, no, he's talking very particularly about -- all I want to hear about is the board

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MR. GONZALEZ: So I didn't hear anything about that
 1
     till just now, Your Honor, so I'm not in a position to tell
 2
         I don't want to represent to you because I don't even
 3
 4
     know standing here right now who was at the board hearing in
 5
     order to testify.
              THE COURT: So if you could just by the end of the
 6
     day -- that meaning midnight -- just respond to that; right?
 7
          So my understanding is one reason you want Ms. Yu -- I
 8
     will note that you did take Mr. Drummond; right?
 9
10
              MR. GONZALEZ:
                             We did.
11
              THE COURT: Yeah.
                                 But one reason you want Ms. Yu is
     because you want to find out at this board meeting what was
12
     said about the results of the due diligence report?
13
14
              MR. JUDAH:
                          Right.
                          Okay. All right. So you can respond to
15
              THE COURT:
16
     that.
17
              MR. GONZALEZ: We'll address that, Your Honor.
              THE COURT:
                          Okay.
18
19
              MR. GONZALEZ:
                             Thank you.
20
              THE COURT:
                          Okay.
21
                          (Counsel conferring.)
              THE COURT:
                          Okay? Okay. Thank you very much.
22
                                                               Thank
23
     you, Mr. Cooper.
                   (Proceedings adjourned at 3:38 p.m.)
24
                                ---000---
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CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter. Thursday, September 28, 2017 DATE: g andergen Jo Ann Bryce, CSR No. 3321, RMR, CRR, FCRR U.S. Court Reporter